

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

**CHAMEL NICOLE ANDERSON,
#1811941,**

Petitioner,

v.

**WILLIAMS STEPHENS, Director
TDCJ-CID,**

Respondent.

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Civil No. 3:15-CV-3541-D-BK

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 636\(b\)](#) and *Special Order* 3, the federal petition for writ of habeas corpus under [28 U.S.C. § 2254](#) was automatically referred to the United States Magistrate Judge. For the reasons that follow, it is recommended that the petition be dismissed for failure to exhaust state court remedies.

I. BACKGROUND

In 2012, following the revocation of community supervision, Petitioner was found guilty of aggravated assault with a deadly weapon and sentenced to ten years' confinement. *Anderson v. State*, No. F09-46401 (291st Judicial District Court, Dallas County, 2012), *aff'd*, No. 05-12-01341-CR, [2013 WL 6229542](#) (Tex. App. – Dallas, Dec. 2, 2013, pet ref'd). Petitioner subsequently filed a state application for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to [Texas Code of Criminal Procedure article 11.07](#), which she states remains pending before the trial court. [Doc. 3 at 3-4](#). In the federal petition filed in this case, she alleges abuse of discretion by the trial court and ineffective assistance of counsel. [Doc. 3 at 6-7](#).

II. ANALYSIS

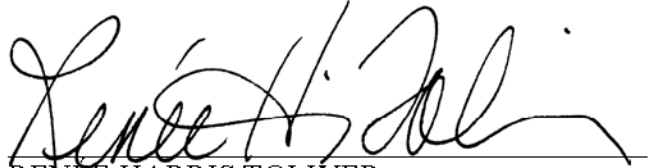
A state prisoner must exhaust all available state court remedies before a federal court will consider the merits of his habeas claims. See [28 U.S.C. § 2254\(b\) and \(c\)](#); [Rhines v. Weber](#), 544 U.S. 269, 274 (2005). The exhaustion requirement is designed to “protect the state court’s role in the enforcement of federal law and prevent the disruption of state judicial proceedings.” [Rose v. Lundy](#), 455 U.S. 509, 518 (1982). Exhaustion of state court remedies “is satisfied when the substance of the federal habeas claim has been fairly presented to the highest state court.” [Morris v. Dretke](#), 379 F.3d 199, 204 (5th Cir. 2004) (quoting [Mercadel v. Cain](#), 179 F.3d 271, 275 (5th Cir. 1999)). A Texas prisoner may satisfy that requirement by presenting both the factual and legal substance of his claims to the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals in a petition for discretionary review or in an application for a state writ of habeas corpus under [Article 11.07 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure](#). [Whitehead v. Johnson](#), 157 F.3d 384, 387 (5th Cir. 1998).

Petitioner has not satisfied the exhaustion requirement. A review of her petition and the state courts’ docket sheet (available online) confirms that the trial court filed its findings, conclusions and recommendation addressing the state habeas application on August 26, 2015. The trial judge, however, did not sign the findings until November 6, 2015, and the district clerk has yet to forward the record to the Court of Criminal Appeals. See *Ex parte Anderson*, No. W0956401A, *Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Recommendation on Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus* (291st Judicial District Court, Dallas County, August 26, 2015), available at <http://courtecom.dallascounty.org/pav/> (enter case No. W0956401A without spaces). Therefore, the Court of Criminal Appeals has not had an opportunity to consider Petitioner’s claims and they remain unexhausted.

III. RECOMMENDATION

For the foregoing reasons, it is recommended that the petition for writ of habeas corpus be **DISMISSED** without prejudice for failure to exhaust state court remedies. See [28 U.S.C. § 2254\(b\) and \(c\)](#).¹

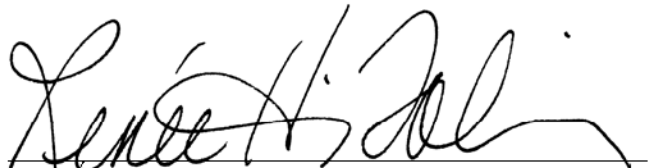
SIGNED November 6, 2015.



RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT

A copy of this report and recommendation will be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. See [28 U.S.C. § 636\(b\)\(1\)](#); [FED. R. CIV. P. 72\(b\)](#). In order to be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. See [Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n](#), 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996).



RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

¹ Petitioner is cautioned that the 1996 amendments to the habeas corpus statute impose a one-year statute of limitations for filing habeas corpus petitions in federal court, see [28 U.S.C. § 2244\(d\)](#), and that this provision is applicable to this petition as well as to any other petition that she may file in this court.